





Russia. Germany has, through Bismarck, shown such conciliatory tendencies toward the East that Russia regards that country as a good foil to Austria. It does not care for France. Russian finances are at their worst and might be remedied by capture of new territory. Outbreaks and insurrections are constantly being fomented by Russian agents in the East. It is believed here that Russia intends within the next month to make a positive showing of an aggressive Eastern policy. In financial circles great uneasiness is beginning to be felt.

A mile bicycle race for £40, between Woodside of Philadelphia and A. H. Robb of England, was contested to-day at the Velodrome grounds, near Leicester. Woodside, who won the toss, led until half way around the last lap, when Robb shot past him. Robb fell almost immediately after gaining the lead, and Woodside went down on top of him. Robb remained on his machine and finished alone. He was awarded the race. Woodside's machine was damaged in the collision. Woodside was too badly injured to remount.

The British National Defence bill which the Government will offer in Parliament provides for facilitating the summoning of yeoman and volunteers and gives the Government precedence on railways for naval and military purposes without being obliged to go to the extreme steps of taking possession of the roads. It also empowers them to make requisition for horses and vehicles, for which the County Court shall determine the recompense.

The directors of the African Association have sent an order to Stanley Falls to send out a scouting party in search of Stanley, and to push the expedition with all possible speed. Although the promoters of the Stanley Expedition will decline their public utterances, they will have no cause for regret, even if no news of the famous explorer reaches them for three months, their tone in private is full of great anxiety.

VIENNA, May 5th. Deputy Von Schoenerer, who was charged with having forced his way into the office of the *New Wiener Tagblatt* and assaulted the editors, has been deprived of his title and sentenced to four months' imprisonment at hard labor, with compulsory fasts on certain days. His accomplice, Gerstgrasser, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with compulsory fasts.

MARSEILLES, May 5th. Sergeant-Major Chatelet was tried by a court-martial here to-day on a charge of trying to sell one of the new Lebel rifles and a number of cartridges to the German Government. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in a fortress and to forfeiture of his rank and medal.

HALIFAX, May 5th. Norman McDonald of Big Brothers, Cape Breton, is dead, aged 110 years. He was the last known survivor of Waterloo, having fought in that battle under Wellington when 37 years of age. He was born in the Isle of Harris, Scotland, in 1778.

OTTAWA, May 5th. The Reformed Church of England, presided over by Bishop Usher, and the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada of the American branch, have agreed on a basis of amalgamation at the synod here. Doctrinal differences caused a separation years ago, but there have been mutual concessions. A new Bishop will be elected in September.

The Cabinet has appointed Chief-Justice Ritchie of the Supreme Court to act as Administrator during the interregnum to arise between the departure of Lord Dunsdown and the arrival of the new Governor-General.

LIMA, May 5th. The Government has declared Peruvian ports open to Chilean traffic, with the exception of the ports between Valparaiso and Antofagasta, in which zone some cases of cholera are still reported.

MONTREAL, May 5th. The statement of the public debt of Canada on the 30th of April last shows a total gross debt of \$276,632,193, with assets of \$18,699,292, leaving the net debt \$257,932,901.

LONDON, May 5th. The business of Morgan's New York Exchange in London has been ordered to be wound up under the supervision of the Court.

The Court has ordered an adjournment of the hearing of the petition to liquidate the affairs of the American Exchange in Europe with a view to a reconstruction of the concern.

ST. JOHN, May 5th. The Newfoundland Legislature, after discussing with closed doors the bill accepting the fisheries treaty, passed the measure to the third reading.

MADRID, May 5th. An epidemic prevails in this city. It is feared the disease is of a choleraic nature, and its spread is attributed to the extreme heat and impure milk.

PARIS, May 6th. The League of Patriots has issued a manifesto, in which Boulanger is styled the leader of the National party. Two million copies of the first instalment of General Boulanger's work on the German invasion, which will be brought out next Tuesday, are to be distributed gratis throughout France.

In the preface to his work, Boulanger again sets out the object of the book is simply to draw profitable lessons from the events of 1870. Habert, the artist, who was arrested after killing Dupuis, a fellow-artist, in a duel, has been liberated. He blames the seconds of Dupuis for failing to make an effort to settle the difficulty in a peaceable manner. If they had been less arrogant, he says, no harm would have been done.

The municipal elections were held throughout France to-day. In 14,000 communes, 24 Conservatives and 9 Republicans were returned, replacing 24 Republicans and 9 Conservatives. In the Javel quarter of Paris Chauriére, a Revolutionary Socialist, was elected.

LONDON, May 6th. The Russian military chiefs who recently assembled in St. Petersburg declared that Russia would not be in a position for a long time to attack a European Power. Even her defensive forces, they said, were too weak owing to lack of railways. It was decided to construct three lines toward the Austrian frontier at a cost of 1,300,000 rubles.

A double is impending in the Royal Society of British artists owing to political differences. Some of the members claim that the interests of the society are being sacrificed in order to gain aristocratic friends.

President Warren was obliged to abandon his lecture on Palestine at the Oxford Music Hall, London, this evening, the hall being crowded with Socialists, who insisted on the lecture.

He decided the dissolving views.

London, United States Minister, has fully recovered. He was at Wiesbaden yesterday, and is residing at the Hotel of the Four Seasons, awaiting the arrival of his family.

MADRID, May 6th. The committee having in charge the Christopher Columbus celebration offer a prize of \$10,000 for the best book in any language on the geographical discovery of the Portuguese explorers prior to the time of Magellan. About the end of this month the Queen Regent will unveil a monument of Columbus at Pálos.

LONDON, May 6th. Dispatches from India announce that Delhi and Morad have been visited by disastrous hailstorms, about 150 persons having been killed.

At Racebati in Bengal twenty persons were killed, 200 severely injured and 2000 houses were destroyed by hailstorms.

W. F. Cody and his troupe sailed from Hull for New York this morning on a steamer of the Wilson line.

THURSDAY, May 6th. All the league branches of Limerick have condemned the Papal rescript.

May 7th. Thomas Joseph Condon, member of Parliament, was to-day convicted on a charge of participating in an unlawful assembly, and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, with hard labor. The hearing of the other charges against him was adjourned.

The sentence of death against James Kirley, convicted of the murder of Patrick Quinlan in November last, was carried into effect to-day.

ROME, May 7th. In view of the attitude of the leaders of the National League the Pope has instructed Cardinal Simoni to direct Monsignor Persico to obtain from the bishops, without delay, declarations of their views upon the rescript. The observations of the bishops will be submitted to the Congregation of the Propaganda.

LONDON, May 7th. In the Commons to-day Sir James Cragg, Under-Secretary of State, stated that no official communication had passed between the Government and the Pope with reference to the latter's rescript condemning boycotting and the plan of the campaign in Ireland. He also stated that the Government had not decided to bear any influence to bring about the issue of the rescript.

The British steamer *Garrone*, from London for Sydney, N. S. W., has arrived at Aden. Her bows are stove. She was in collision with the British steamer *Lucinda*. The latter vessel sank. The disaster occurred in latitude 18 d. 30 north, longitude 8 deg. east. The *Lucinda* was a vessel of 1,132 tons burden. She was last reported at Colombo, from Aden.

The British steamer *Egyptian Monarch*, from New York for London, has arrived at Southampton with a hole in her bow, caused by striking floating wreckage off the Solay Islands. Her fore compartment is full of water.

PARIS, May 7th. The salient point of the preface to General Boulanger's book is the General's advocacy of the right of the army to have a voice in the question of peace or war.

The *Journal des Debats*, in an article in reference to the manifesto issued by the Patriotic League, in which General Boulanger is styled the leader of the National party, demands that the league be suppressed.

Boulanger has been elected Municipal Councillor for the 12th arrondissement, all of whom voted for the General independent of the electoral ballot.

OTTAWA, May 7th. Rev. Mr. Brick, missionary, from the Pense River country, Northwest Territory, waited upon the Government to-day and asked for speedy relief for the starving Indians of that section. He represented that large game had disappeared and there had been a rabbit plague for two years, in consequence of which the Indians are reduced to starvation, and unless relief is at once given, many must die.

PESTH, May 7th. Deputy Csernatorio, a friend of Premier Tisza, signs an article in the Hungarian semi-official paper, *Nemzet*, in which he declares that war is inevitable. He says the triple alliance will demand from Russia an explanation of her military preparations and that her answer will amount to a casus belli.

LONDON, May 7th. In the Commons to-day the Under-Secretary, referring to the Samoan question, said that the Government had no reason to complain of King Malietoa's failure to keep his engagements. Germany did not ask the assent of the British and American Governments to the deportation of King Malietoa, and the position of England and America upon the subject was unchanged.

Dr. Prinker of Berlin believes Stanley is all right, and explains the delay in his coming by the theory that he has been compelled to traverse a new route on foot to the northward of the direct line, and had to waste time in fighting or parleying with the natives.

Crickets are devastating Algeria, entirely destroying vegetation. Their dead bodies are creating a pestilence, and interfering with the running of trains between Constantine and Batna.

It is stated that Russia contemplates a fresh coup in Central Asia. Advances represent that she has designs on Persia in the belief that the Powers would view her action warmly.

Advances from Brisbane state that, riotous anti-Chinese demonstrations have occurred there. Several shops belonging to Chinamen were wrecked.

Belgium has formally declined to change her present sugar system.

PARIS, May 7th. Senator Kolb-Bernard is dead.

The statement from Shanghai that the French eastern squadron had been ordered to rendezvous at Yokohama and to await there the arrival of sealed orders from Paris, is denied by Admiral Krautz, Minister of Marine.

MILAN, May 7th. The Emperor of Brazil is suffering from inflammation of the kidneys. He is attended by Dr. Verga of Milan, Dr. Semmola of Naples and Dr. Charcot of Paris.

VIENNA, May 8th. Count Kalnoky has sent to Signor Crispien, Italian Prime Minister, an autograph letter thanking him for defending Austria in the recent debates in the Chamber of Deputies against the charge of seeking conquests in Eastern Europe.

NEW YORK, May 8th. The *Herald's* Paris cable reports the successful production of "Le Roi d'Ys," by Edward Lalo. The music shows traces of Wagner, but there is plenty of beautiful melody, and it is a city of Brittany, wiped out by the sea centuries ago, and the libretto relates the love troubles of two daughters of its king. It was enthusiastically received.

BUCHAREST, May 8th. A man fired two guns into the palace of King Charles last evening. No political significance is attached to the incident. The man was arrested. Upon investigation it was disclosed that the man was a dismissed policeman. He was irritated at his dismissal and fired into the palace in anger.

MONTREAL, May 8th. A private dispatch from Montreal states that 1,000 shares more than a controlling interest in the Saint-Marc-Railroad have been sold to officials of the Canadian Pacific.

BERLIN, May 8th. Dr. Lucius, Minister of Agriculture, and four sons of Herr Stumm, the steel manufacturer, have received the title of Freiherr. Herren Ochenbach, Mendelssohn, Wagner and many others have been ennobled.

PARIS, May 8th. The municipal elections in France, resulted mostly in favor of the party of the Left, and have given hope to the Government. The Boulanger districts return mostly Conservative.

LONDON, May 8th. Mahlon Sands, an American, was thrown from his horse last evening and died from his injuries a few hours after.

THE HAGUE, May 8th. The King's health is steadily improving. Although unable to leave his room he yet receives visitors daily.

MILAN, May 8th. The Emperor of Brazil is suffering from pleurisy. His physicians say his condition is serious.

TANGIER, May 9th. The differences between the United States and the Moorish Government have finally been settled.

BERLIN, May 9th. The German edition of Zola's "La Terre" has been seized by the police.

LONDON, May 9th. Lord Stanley of Preston is gazetted as Governor-General of Canada.

Right Hon. Ed. Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, to-day received a deputation of members of Parliament, who presented an address in support of putting the country in a proper state of defence. In reply, the Secretary declared there was no occasion for a panic. At all the military parks and coasting stations, however, the work of strengthening the defences was being carried on with renewed activity, and at leading mercantile ports every effort was being made to complete submarine mining defences.

The multifarious forces of regulars, militia and volunteers were about to be organized, and the Government would be able to produce on short notice a field army sufficient to defend the coast and the Channel.

The Government appealed to Parliament to assist in preparing to avert any danger that might threaten England. Stanhope's remarks were greeted with applause by the deputation.

SOFIA, May 9th. Prince Ferdinand, in a speech at a banquet in the hall of the Sobranje at Tirnova to-day said: "Here in this building I swore to lead Bulgaria to the goal marked out for her in history. I now repeat that oath, assuring you that, with the help of God, I shall, with heart and soul, adhere to that promise before God and the people."

A band of Bulgarian exiles and brigands has been detected by the police at Bulmar after a bloody struggle, in which many were killed and wounded.

OTTAWA (Ont), May 9th. Sir Charles Tupper, Minister of Finance, during a discussion on the \$25,000,000 loan, explained that \$3,000,000 of the proposed loan was to meet a floating indebtedness in London and \$6,000,000 to meet obligations in connection with the railway subsidy. The opposition could get no explanation from him as to what use the balance was to be put to.

LONDON, May 9th. The *Journal of Commerce* says that owing to the worse condition of the King's health, His Majesty will delegate to Prince Carlos, the Crown Prince, the power to sign State documents.

PESTH, May 9th. The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet adopted a bill empowering the Northern Railway Companies to double their railway lines in order to facilitate the transportation of troops.

PARIS, May 9th. In the municipal election in Lozère General Boulanger was chosen by spontaneous vote. He also received heavy votes in several other communities.

CONSTITUTIONAL, May 9th. It is reported here that Prince Bismarck, in accordance with the formally expressed desire of Emperor Frederick and the Emperor, will ask the Pope to depose Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

By STON, May 10th. Beckwith, private secretary to Horace Phillips, the banker of John L. Sullivan, has made a statement that Phillips said to him in the Mona House, at London, that he had to bribe the referee in the Sullivan and Mitchell fight to declare the fight a draw, and if he had not done so Sullivan would have lost the fight in the next three rounds.

LONDON, May 10th. The Sugar Bounty conference has concluded its deliberations and will meet on Friday next to sign the protocol. The *Times* says that the protocol drawn up by the Sugar Conference will establish a treaty abolishing Sugar Bounties, and it is hoped that the treaty will be signed in July.

The Bank of England rate of discount was announced to-day at 3 per cent. Last week's rate was 2 per cent.

PARIS, May 10th. In a duel at Villetaneuse yesterday Baron de Maistre was badly wounded by Baron Boissac. They fought with swords.

General Boulanger, in his book, strongly condemns colonial adventures and says: "As long as Alsace-Lorraine is not restored to us we have no right to divide our forces, especially when the advantages aimed at are not quite clear."

BERLIN, May 10th. All the weavers and spinners in the vicinity of Breslau have gone on strike. The police have found thousands of socialist documents in Breslau, and many arrests have been made.

By STON, May 10th. A body of a rock in a day near Staasfurt, in Prussian Saxony, to-day, eighteen persons were killed and many injured.

SVAKIM, May 10th. Advances from Berber say that the rebels in Beniguid district have defeated, after severe fighting, the forces of the Pasha of Meghinnes. The Pasha was among the killed.

DUBLIN, May 10th. The trial of Dillon, under the Grimes Act, began to-day yesterday. Dillon is charged with having conspired with the tenants of the South and other estates in the parish of Kildysart, county Clare, have adopted a plan of campaign. Moonlighters raided four farms in the same parish because the occupants had paid their rents. They destroyed property and injured some tenants.

LONDON, May 10th. The *Standard* says that Parnell's disavowal of the plan of campaign has fended a section of his followers.

A dispatch from Rome says the Irish bishops have notified the Vatican of their adhesion to the papal rescript. Earl Spencer, in a speech at Guildford last night, said no one could take exception to Parnell's programme. The only course open was to subscribe to its sentiments.

Exciting struggles took place at Carmack, near Thurles, to-day, between a strong force of emergency policemen and tenants whom they sought to evict. The policemen used a battering ram in effecting an entrance some houses.

They fought with stout resistance, the tenants throwing boiling water at them and assaulting them with sticks and stones. Some of the intended evictions were effected, but the others, it is believed, will be abandoned.

An address signed by 370 dissenting ministers was presented to Gladstone yesterday, expressing their sympathy with him in his efforts to reconcile England and Ireland. In reply to the address Gladstone said that during the present session the Parnellites, despite the pressing needs of Ireland, had refrained from urging their claims, and had assisted the Government to expedite business. Whether or not Parliament was employed at this or that given time in discussing Ireland, it was Ireland alone that truly held the key to legislation. The Government knew that the nation was with home rule, and therefore guided the affairs of Parliament so as to delay the time when a Ministry would be in power pledged to propose home rule for Ireland. The majority in the House of Commons thought they could go on for five years. They put this against the life of an old man, the life of an old or young man would not affect the final settlement. [Cheers.] Justice would be done. Ireland was

long. National sentiment would assert itself. The Tories plumed themselves upon being defenders of law and order. Instead of maintaining order, the Government had promoted murders and breaches of law. Parnell was as much devoted to the maintenance of law and order as any one. Neither he nor Parnell vindicated the plan of campaign. The Government's conduct had created a plan of campaign by making the law odious to the people. The object of the Government seemed to be to insult, exasperate and degrade the Irish. As soon as the terrible facts regarding the suffering in Ireland were brought home to the upright minds of the people of England, they would unite to redress the sad errors of the past. [Cheers.]

MILAN, May 10th. The Emperor of Brazil is now out of danger. While preparing to attend mass in the Royal Chapel this morning Queen Christina was seized with a fainting fit, which lasted several minutes. Since her recovery she has had no symptoms of illness except weakness.

EVANSVILLE, (Ind.), May 11th. A combined movement on the part of the friends of Colonel Denby, Minister to China, to have him nominated for the Vice-Presidency, if possible, was under way, and a letter was received from him to-day consenting to use his name. It is thought that Denby's candidacy will be supported by ex-Senator McDonald, and if so, Governor Gray might as well conclude to go on the shelf for a while.

PARIS, May 11th. General Boulanger repudiates the electoral placard circulated in his behalf in the department of Isere, asking the suffrages of the people. He says he is not a candidate, and threatens to prosecute persons using his name.

General Boulanger, Count Dillon and Deputies Langreue and Mayer went down to Dunkirk. A large crowd assembled in the railway station at Dunkirk to see General Boulanger. Upon alighting from the train he was received by his friends and supporters with shouts of "Vive Boulanger," while others in the crowd shouted vigorously. A banquet was given in the evening in honor of the General. In replying to a toast to his health, he protested against the "brutality" shown by the Government in depriving him of his sword, which he had no thought of using except as a safeguard in honor of his country. "Without bragging," he said, "we know how to present to Europe the spectacle of a nation constituting its forces so that it may be enabled to withstand all storms."

VIENNA, May 11th. Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Kalnoky yesterday visited Queen Natalie of Serbia, who is in Vienna. Count Kalnoky, afterward had a long interview with the Serbian Minister, the reported object of which was to arrange a reconciliation between Queen Natalie and King Milan without public scandal. Queen Natalie insists on returning to Belgrade, but King Milan strongly opposes this idea.

By order of the Minister of Justice the chief Vienna agent of the Anchor Line Steamship Company and another named Eichorn, who had charge of a batch of Hungarian peasants booked to America, were arrested to-day, charged with abducting men liable to military service, and extorting money under false pretences. The peasants have been returned to their homes, and the agents have been imprisoned and their papers seized.

TOKYO, May 11th. Archbishop Lynch died at 1 o'clock this morning of congestion of the lungs.

OTTAWA (Ont), May 11th. Dr. E. Stone Wiggins predicts an earthquake in California between now and October, saying it will move across the Pacific from Asia.

PARIS, May 11th. McLane, United States Minister, will leave Havre to-morrow on the steamer *La Bretagne* for New York. He will make a short stay in America.

A steamer sank in the Seine to-day and fourteen lives were lost.

MILAN, May 11th. The Emperor of Brazil has had a relapse. He shows symptoms of neuralgic cerebral congestion. Drs. Charcot of Paris and Giovanni of Padua, had been summoned to attend his Majesty.

Emperor Dom Pedro is delirious, and is considered a very sick man.

MADRID, May 11th. The Queen Regent has quite recovered from her indisposition.

LONDON, May 11th. In the House of Lords to-day Viscount Barrington asked what truth there was in the reports that England was in a defenceless condition.

The Duke of Cambridge denied that the country was in immediate imminent danger and said the Government was fully alive to the importance of reforming and strengthening its defences.

Lord Salisbury protested against the prevailing impression that because the Government did not make showy speeches their vigilance slept. The Government must practise the utmost reticence in such matters. Nothing would be more insane than to explain to all the world what was England's strength and the nature of the precautions she was taking. The fact was that there had been a considerable increase of preparations in recent years. Since 1884 both the army and navy had been much strengthened.

The army had been increased from 181,217 men in 1884 to 212,470 men, while the expenditures for the navy had risen from £4,419,000 to £6,611,000. He complained that high-military authorities were making statements against the Government at public banquets, where they could not be answered. General Lord Wolseley, he said, had recently declared that the reason the army and navy were not so strong as they ought to be was to be found in the system of government by a party, which was the cause of England, depriving England of the services of many of her best men. General Wolseley ought to have made that statement in Parliament, where he could have been answered.

In the Commons Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, was questioned regarding the report that the strength of the Russian squadron in the Pacific was superior to that of the English squadron in those waters. In reply he stated that the Russian fleet consisted of one ironclad and four cruisers, and was not equal, either in numbers or in strength, to the British force on the China station alone.

Lord Salisbury's speech in the House of Lords this evening has caused a sensation in political and military circles. His attack upon General Lord Wolseley was wholly unexpected. The general opinion is that Lord Wolseley will resign after replying to the Premier. The Liberals are inclined to support Lord Wolseley's position, which is approved by all the military members of the Commons.

The Duke of Cambridge, General Lord Wolseley, General Buller and other officers held a long private discussion in the War Office to-day. It is reported they decided to propose to Parliament to immediately place the first and second army corps on war footing and issue marching orders to all the regular troops that a special committee be formed to attend to the stores necessary for field service and that the volunteer artillery corps be sent to Portsmouth to be drilled in the use of guns of large calibre.

It is reported that at a recent general meeting of the Cavalry, Lieutenant named "Timofeev" made an attempt on the life of the Earl. The Lieutenant was about to fire at the Earl with a revolver when another officer seized him by the arm and the weapon being

discharged, the bullet entered the ground. Timofeev appeared insane.

The Governor of New Zealand, at the opening of Parliament to-day, congratulated the members on the progress the colony had made. He said that the Chinese immigration difficulty would continue to be a serious one until England and China could come to an agreement on the subject, but he was hopeful that this would be accomplished before long.

The Greek Consul at Monastir, whose recall was demanded by the Turkish Government, has returned to his post. The Greeks imprisoned in connection with the recent riots have been released.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies had passed a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery. Gladstone has a slight attack of lumbago and walks with the aid of a stick.

Co-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE, No. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 7th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 7th June, 1888. [569]

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1026.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 8th instant, at 5 for 5.30 P.M. precisely. Hongkong, 7th June, 1888. [574]

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 7th June 1888. [575]

FOR SHANGHAI.

"PEKING." Captain G. Heutemann, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 7th June, 1888. [572]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in conjunction with Messrs. TURNER & Co., for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES. W. HEWETT & Co. Hongkong, 7th June, 1888. [573]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF FINE ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS. THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, 1888, at 2.30 P.M. sharp, at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, A COMPLETE COLLECTION OF SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS, comprising:—

THE LATEST EUROPEAN NOVELTIES as to—TEA-SETS, WAITERS, HOT WATER KETTLES, CENTER PIECES, FLOWER VASES, CRUIER STANDS, CLARET JUGS, PUNCH BOWLS, SALAD BOWLS, TROPHIES, CALLBELLS, JARDINIERS, INKSTANDS, ENTREE DISHES, SMOKING SETS, FRUIT DISHES, MIRRORS, LIQUEUR STANDS, WINE SERVICES, GOBLET, TANKARDS, FRUIT BASKETS, CANDLESTICKS, TOILET SETS, and a great variety of FANCY ARTICLES.

The above will be on view on FRIDAY MORNING. TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 5th June, 1888. [566]

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 24th of June proximo there will be sold at LAC STREET, HONGKONG, in front of the Arcade, by Public Auction Sale, FIFTY-FIVE HORSES OF ARABIAN BREED. H. L. VERLEYE, Consul for France. Consulat de France, Hongkong, 28th May, 1888. [528]

Insurances.

NOTICE. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary. HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [550]

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED). CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, \$300,000. EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND.....\$240,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LAF SIU, Esq., LO YUEN MOON, Esq., LOU TSO SHUN, Esq., &c. MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS OF GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world. HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th December, 1887. [577]

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the PEAK TRAMWAY was OPENED for Public Traffic on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant.



## Announcements.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER SUPPLY

MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE,  
CORDIALS.JUJUBES, and  
TABLETS.

MASON &amp; SWAN'S

NEW PATENT WATER FILTERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1888.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1888.

The ostentatious of pride has never been better defined than by the first Napoleon, when that greatest of all warriors and statesmen curtly observed that "pride never listens to the voice of reason, nature, or religion; and the world's history is one long chapter of incidents attesting the absolute truth of the mighty Corsican's aphorism. Our present purpose is to clearly show what golden opportunities may be lost by a ridiculous assumption of that false pride which, in its shallow ignorance, arrogantly refuses to listen to the voice of reason. In October last a number of shareholders in the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., addressed a petition to Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., the General Agents of that well known local enterprise, respectfully suggesting that in view of the unprecedented depression in the sugar trade and the generally altered character of the times, as compared with the 'good old days' of ten years ago, some amendment and reduction should be made in the scale of remuneration and commissions allowed them by the original Articles of Association. This petition was most temperately and courteously worked, it contained not a single phrase that could be construed as offensive or hostile to the General Agents, and it was signed by eleven gentlemen—most of whom were thoroughly independent and reliable, holding leading positions in the colony and who, moreover, knew right well that they were only soliciting what they had a perfect right to demand. In what fashion Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. received and treated this respectful and legitimate expression of opinion from these eleven reformers—who, in point of fact, represented the views of a vast majority of the entire body of shareholders—is a matter of local history. Instead of treating the petition with that respectful consideration to which, apart altogether from its intrinsic merits, it was unquestionably entitled, the General Agents thought fit to try and hold up both the shareholders and their suggestions to public ridicule and contempt. A flippant reply, closely bordering on downright impertinence, was the answer vouchsafed by the General Agents, who in reality stand in the position of paid servants of the Company. Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.'s pride apparently could not brook any suggestion by the people from whose investments they had, for ten years been drawing a princely income; shareholders' clearly defined rights, business precedents that are universally acknowledged, the unwritten laws of common courtesy even, were entirely ignored or set aside—and for what? Apparently to allow the amanuensis of the managing partner to display his literary smartness. The General Agents, unanimously supported by the three paid representatives of the shareholders who form the Consulting Committee, rode the high horse to the fullest extent, and ended the matter by, metaphorically, dragging both the signatories and their letter of protest through the mud.

In dealing with this subject last December we expressed regret that a firm so eminent and so generally popular as Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. had seen fit to act with so little judgment and discretion. The question of their remuneration and commissions as General Agents of the Company was a perfectly fair one to raise, and as it was brought before them in a most friendly way and purely as a matter of business, it should have been dealt with in a similar spirit. But it was accepted in the light of a hostile challenge and regarded as an uncalled for and unwarranted interference with what Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. have long erroneously regarded as their own exclusive rights and prerogatives, with the results already detailed. However, it having been made clearly evident that the General Agents declined to make any concessions to the shareholders, and were determined to manage the Company's

business as they thought fit—the so-called Consulting Committee filling the congenial rôle of acquiescent "supers"—instead of active directors—it was suggested that the only course left open for holders of Sugar shares was to co-operate for self-defence, and the only policy to compel Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. to concede what they had refused even to seriously consider when courteously submitted for their approval. And an influential body of the shareholders have, to all appearance, carried out their plans with consummate judgment; their organisation has been so complete and so all-powerful that they claim to have practically attained their aim of being in a position to dictate terms to the General Agents before the great East Point firm had the least notion that such a movement was on foot.

For some weeks past the stock of the China Sugar Refining Co. has been the leading mystery of the local share market. Its inexplicable fluctuations in the quotation list, and the apparently unlimited demand for shares, both for cash and forward delivery, have puzzled the most astute of operators. There has been a lot of talk about the Company's business prospects, the probable advantageous sale of properties now lying unused, wealthy and speculative Chinese syndicates, the alleged secret designs of "pulls" and "bears," and a general opinion was eventually arrived at that what is known in share gambling as a "corner" was being industriously rigged by the children of "the lost tribes." And the operations of the last week have conclusively demonstrated the actual existence of a "corner," but it has not been for purely speculative purposes. The true position can be explained in a few words. The largest holder of China Sugars is Mr. E. R. BELLIS, a gentleman who has been closely identified with the Company since its formation. He is an investor, not a speculator, and we believe that he holds to-day between four and five thousand shares, or nearly one third of the entire stock. Mr. BELLIS was one of the original signatories of the petition to the General Agents, but for alleged private reasons, which we consider were miserably insufficient, subsequently withdrew his name, although fully endorsing the views of, and sympathising with his co-shareholders. The obstinacy of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. in refusing to listen to a reasonable request when it was courteously laid before them, was held to be a convincing proof that the only efficacious argument that could be applied with any reasonable hope of success was the *fortiori*, *in re*, and a syndicate of large investors in the stock was accordingly formed by Mr. BELLIS and his lieutenants to carry out the object in view. This syndicate, which includes a number of the richest Chinese merchants in the colony, claims to command over ten thousand shares, which, if true, practically means that these dissenting shareholders possess more than sufficient power to enable them to effectually control the destinies of the Company. They, however, without attempting to pose as philanthropists, wish it to be distinctly understood that the movement has been inaugurated and carried out with no hostile intentions towards Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. The general management of the Company's affairs by that firm has given complete satisfaction, and all that the shareholders ask for is a reasonable reduction in the present scale of remuneration and commissions. That such a request was contemplated when the Company was first started is evidenced by section 26 of the Articles of Association, but singularly enough the eminent lawyer who compiled these Articles, provided that any revision or alteration of the General Agents' commission could only take place at their (the General Agents') own instance. However, in the event of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. proving obdurate, as they did last year, they can be removed from the General Agency at an extraordinary meeting by a majority of three fourths of the shareholders, holding in the aggregate two thirds of the registered shares of the Company.

We have now explored the China Sugar Refining Co.'s latest mystery, and very clearly shown the actual position of affairs at the moment. We have carefully abstained from committing ourselves to any definite opinion as to the expediency of the action taken by Mr. BELLIS and his supporters, but we are bound to recognise that this reforming syndicate is no bogus business evolved out of any scheming share trafficker's busy brain for mere speculative purposes, but a *bona fide* and legitimate undertaking with a definite object in view. Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. pooh-poohed the advance guard, the pioneers of this attack on their valuable preserves, will they, in their obstinate pride, defy the main army? If they are so ill-advised, so blind to their own interests, and so unreasonable and ungrateful to those who have been such a handsome source of revenue to them for

years past, as to refuse to fairly consider the reasonable concession solicited, the pride of the princely house will have a fall—it may temporarily come down a regular cropper. But we would not hope that everything will be amicably arranged; that the resident Chairman of the Company, one of the most straightforward and honorable men in the Far East, will recognise the justice of the shareholders' demands, and by making as liberal concessions as the circumstances may fairly warrant, renew that feeling of mutual confidence between the shareholders and General Agents which has contributed so greatly to the past success of this important industry. Should it, however, unfortunately happen that another course is adopted, a possible contingency, the important question arises as to the probable future of the China Sugar Refining Co.; which we propose discussing in another article.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

## FRENCH POLITICS.

LONDON, June 5th.

General Boulanger moved urgency for the revision bill and dissolution amidst incessant interruptions and altercations. Mr. Floquet taunted him with aiming at the dictatorship. The Chamber of Deputies rejected the resolution.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A BILL for the suppression of all export duties on sugar has been introduced into the Spanish Parliament.

AN Emergency meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

ON the 24th ultimo a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Nueva Cáceres in the Philippines. On the 25th another shock followed at Carig.

THERE will be an Emergency meeting of Victoria Lodge, No. 1026, in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, to-morrow, at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

We would call special attention to the auction sale of high class electro-plated ware, advertised by Mr. G. R. Lammett to take place at his sale-room on Saturday next. The collection is unique and valuable, comprising a choice selection of works of art, ornaments of almost every description, table ware, etc., etc. We would recommend our readers to visit Mr. Lammett's sale-room, where these beautiful articles are now on view.

The letter sent us, signed "Telephone," making some comments on the *Benjamin v. Wainwright* disclosures at Shanghai, and introducing an imaginary conversation between a bank manager and a share speculator, is a gross personal attack on certain individuals whose identity is but indifferently concealed, and it is therefore unsuited for our columns. We are willing to publish anything of public interest that is fair and above board, but must decline to allow this journal to be made the medium of unfair and libellous insinuations against anybody merely to gratify personal spite. The *China Mail* has lately gone in extensively for this sort of thing, and would probably publish "Telephone's" letter, which we shall gladly return if it is applied for. What "Telephone" terms "our full and courageous criticisms" of the management of certain public companies in this colony, are widely appreciated by the public because they are honest, well founded and thoroughly consistent.

ADMIRAL Ryder was drowned in the River Thames in the following manner: He had gone up to London from the south-coast suffering somewhat seriously in health and had called on his two brothers in Pall Mall, with the object of taking a River trip up to Richmond by the ferryboat. On getting to Vauxhall Pier they found the boat just leaving and heard that they would have to wait about a quarter of an hour. The two brothers went into a waiting room, leaving the Admiral waiting about on the pier, and that was about the last they saw of him. Before they had been many minutes in the waiting room they heard an alarm on the pier and on running out, found their brother was in the water which was running towards the sea on a strong ebb. An alarm had been given by the waiting man on the pier; steam-boats coming up the river did what they could from the deck of one or two was thrown and a waterman extended another one which he had been using, but all to no purpose; the old sailor either could not or would not grasp the friendly aid. The man at the pier, from which Admiral Ryder dropped, said he saw the deceased with his eye on him, intently watching, and shortly afterwards, on again looking round, saw the invalid stooping under the guard chains of the floating pier, make one or two rapid steps to the side, and so overboard. The dead body was picked up shortly after the occurrence, and it came out that deceased had been suffering from mental depression and a very weak heart; he had been attended four times during the last week of his life by a medical man and had only that day, written out, by request, a short note proposing to the doctor to call on him at 5 p.m., which was some time after the drowning. The Coroner's jury, although debating the question of suicide, gave a verdict of death from drowning, caused by a fit of apoplexy. The unfortunate officer was 68 years of age and came out to China in 1874 as Commander-in-Chief, which post he filled till 1877.

A REGULAR meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

UNDER date the 29th ultimo, the Acting Governor-General of the Philippine Islands officially declared the port of Amoy infected with the cholera epidemic. Vessels proceeding therefrom will consequently be liable to undergo ten days quarantine.

TWO Japanese adventurers who had come into the Colony as seamen some time ago were this morning charged by the Police with kicking up a row last night in Stanley Street. They were armed with a bamboo and had got hold of a tukong, who had reprimanded them for their riotous conduct; him they had by the queue and were endeavoring to force into one of their dens, in that thoroughfare, when another member of the force came up. Mr. Woodhouse fined the black-legs \$5 each, which they paid and went their way with many grins and salaams.

IN the heavy gusts from the south-west which have been blowing through the harbour to-day two capsize to rowing or sailing boats have taken place; one, soon after daylight, to a family sampan, and the other about eleven o'clock to a rickety boat of the same kind. The latter contained two Europeans, who were going off to a steamer either in the harbour or at the Kowloon piers, but nothing more serious than a ducking was the consequence in either case. It is not often that these boatmen are caught napping by the wilky waves from the mountain gorges, but as a proof that they are subject to sudden surprises of the wind, even with self-freeing sails, the above cases, together with some others which have come under our notice, will amply testify.

## SUPREME COURT.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice.)

LO AH SHING v. LO KUM CHUEN.

This case was resumed this morning, Mr. Francis continuing the defence.

Chung Sing Nam stated that he was a trader, with places of business in Penang and Canton. In December he was in Hongkong, and stayed at the defendant's shop. He had a £50 note resembling the one produced, and gave it to the boarding house *faki* to change. He had got it from a friend in Penang to purchase medicine with. He said nothing to the defendant about the note until the *faki* had taken it away, and then only casually. It was not changed to pay the defendant, but to buy goods with in Canton. He was told it was worth \$200, and therefore refused the offer of \$250 made by plaintiff. He did not try to get the note changed elsewhere. The *faki* Tam Ah Shan gave him \$203 in change for it on the 20th, and with that he purchased goods which he afterwards took to his friend in Penang.

By Mr. Robinson:—He did not receive the change on a bad note; when he gave it to the *faki* it was a good one. The note produced was not the one—his note was not so worn. He had not promised to pay defendant's costs.

By the Court:—His friend got it from some passenger from Sydney, who called at Penang. Defendant was then called. He denied that he ever authorised his *faki* Tam Ah Shan to guarantee the genuineness of any notes which customers gave him to change.

Mr. Francis, in closing the defence, said that the action against his client had been brought at the suggestion of the Inspector of police, but he submitted with confidence that no case had been made out. There had not been a title of evidence adduced to show that the *faki* had given any guarantee to the plaintiff, or that the defendant had authorised him to do so, either on that or any previous occasion. The story about the guarantee had been made up after the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank rejected it, in order to try to recover the money. It had not been proved that the Royal Adelaide Bank did not exist, or that the note produced was the one changed—details which might need proof in some subsequent action. His client entirely repudiated any responsibility in the matter.

Mr. Robinson, in addressing the Court, reviewed the probabilities of the evidence given by the plaintiff, and the giving of a receipt by the *faki* to the plaintiff by the defendant, and the request of the *faki*, which taken to the Bank on the 10th March, that the Bank should wait a few days, a point corroborated by the assistant comptroller.

His Lordship suggested that the person to have proceeded against was the Penang trader—the owner of the note.

Mr. Robinson submitted that the plaintiff had no contracting relationship with him. His Lordship reserved judgment.

## HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY.

The 22nd ordinary meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held this afternoon at the Hongkong Hotel. Mr. E. L. Woodin presided, and Messrs. H. J. H. Tripp, D. McCulloch, W. Legge, H. T. S. Green, J. V. Vernon, E. George, J. Grant, and E. J. Hughes were present.

The Chairman said:—The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for several days, with your permission we will take them now. You are aware that shortly after the last meeting the Company's property was leased to the Victoria Laundry Co., which after about a year's existence had to be wound up, owing to the business proving as unprofitable to them as to this Company, and you will see from the report that they owed us £1,031.09 for rent, which we failed to recover, although the matter was taken into the Summary Court, and this circumstance prevented our large debt balance being somewhat diminished. The Laundry premises, dwelling house, together with a portion of the machinery, have been leased up to December next at a remunerative rental, which will more than cover all outgoings. After paying the amounts due to Mr. Eds and Legge, and other claims, our indebtedness at the present moment will stand at \$22,285.67, but this amount will be reduced to about \$21,285 by the proceeds of some part of the washing machinery, recently sold by auction. We endeavored to obtain a satisfactory price for this portion of plant at some of the auctions, but the offers were all too low to accept. As before stated, the more valuable portion of the machinery and boiler, engines and other articles, are on lease to the Ginger Co. The Laundry property, I may mention, has considerably increased in value since it was sold by the Court, and the proceeds will be in a position to submit for your consideration

a price for the premises which will at least give a return to shareholders of more than half the original value of their shares. I beg to propose that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. George seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Tripp proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. McCulloch to a seat on the Board.

The Chairman seconded, and the motion was passed.

Mr. George proposed the re-election of Messrs. Woodin and Tripp, retiring directors.

Mr. Legge seconded, and it was carried.

The Chairman proposed the re-appointment of Mr. George as auditor.

Mr. Legge seconded, and it was passed.

Mr. Legge asked if the directors were empowered to dispose of the stock if a suitable offer was made.

The Chairman replied that if such an offer was made it would be submitted to the shareholders. He added that the lease would expire at the end of the year.

That concluded the business.

## HOME NEWS.

We take the following items from the *London and China Express* of May 4th:—

Captain C. Wilkinson has been placed under orders to proceed to Hongkong to join the 9th Company of Royal Engineers.

An Army order, issued on the 1st inst., by the Commander-in-Chief, states that the regulations no longer require reports of the marriages of officers to be forwarded to the War Office.

Sir R. Vesey Hamilton, the late Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has been appointed to the Commission for Home Defences. The Admiralty will be remembered, vacated a similar appointment on taking command in China.

Messrs. Scott and Co., shipbuilders, Greenock, have received instructions to construct for the Admiralty two first class gunboats, each of 850 tons, and fitted with engines of 1,500 horse power. They will be named the *Thrush* and *Sparrow*.

H.M.S. *Buzzard* left Sheerness for her machinery trial on the 27th ult. Near the Little Ness she ran aground and sank the fishing smack *Alert* of Birmingham. The crew were rescued by the *Buzzard*. It is stated the helm of the man-of-war did not answer satisfactorily.

The steamer *Weardale*, from Hamburg for Singapore, &c., is detained at Aden on account of her steamship. A telegram dated April 29 states that she had sailed, but had to put back with machinery and pumps out of order; cannot be repaired; (cannot be repaired here).

Three hundred Chinese seamen have arrived in the Tyne to man the Chinese mail steamers built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie, and Co., Hebburn, for the Formosan trade to the order of Messrs. Russell and Co. The vessels are expected to leave the Tyne shortly for their destination.

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* says, with regard to the promotion of an address and testimonial to Navigating Lieutenant Thomson, R.N., by the Harbour Officers and community of Hongkong:—"This officer is evidently appreciated at Hongkong, and we should say is not sorry he retired from the active list."

Consequent on the death of Admiral Ryder, Vice-Admiral Charles C. D. Waddell, Commander-in-Chief at the Nile, will be promoted to full flag rank, and Captain Sir Robert H. More Molynaux, Captain-Superintendent at Sheerness, will be advanced to flag rank, his post being taken by Captain Fane, of the *Invincible*.

The reliefs now going abroad are in some cases an improvement on the ships whose places they take, but not in every instance. Still, the principle of keeping the vessels moving on from station to station is a good one. The *Compass*, *Hyacinth*, and *Caroline*, on the Pacific, go on to China and relieve the *Sapphire*, *Heroine*, and *Satellite*, the three last-named vessels coming home.

On the 1st inst., Messrs. Scott & Co., shipbuilders and engineers, Greenock, launched a twin screw steel steamer of 1,650 tons net register, named the *Sung Kiang*, built to the order of the China Navigation Company, and intended for the general coasting trade. The *Sung Kiang* is to be supplied by her builders with triple expansion engines of 1,000-horse power. She is to be fitted out for sea in the Victoria Harbour, Greenock.

Mr. Nordenfekt has an electric torpedo-boat of an entirely novel character constructing at Messrs. Shuttleworth's works at Erit. The greatest secrecy is maintained as to the details of the vessel, but it is understood that the torpedoes discharged from it will penetrate any torpedo net yet invented. This new vessel should not be confounded with the so-called Nordenfekt submarine torpedo-boat, with which it is intended to co-operate.

At Wolverhampton, on the 30th ult., Ernest Harper, twenty-two, son of the landlord of the Victoria Inn, Pountney street, murdered his brother Thomas, aged seventeen, by cutting his throat with a butcher's knife. The murderer has served in the navy on the China Station. Shortly before Easter he was dismissed, after undergoing ninety days' imprisonment for desertion. Since then he has shown signs of approaching insanity. He also tried to kill another brother, and then jumped through the window, sustaining bad injuries. He now lies in the hospital.

In a Divisional Court of Queen's Bench, on the 3rd inst., an action for libel brought by Sir John Pope Hennessy against *The Times* was mentioned. It came before the Court on an application by the defendants for further affidavits as to the disclosure of documents. It appeared that four gentlemen at Mauritius had petitioned Lord Granville with respect to the conduct of the Governor, the plaintiff. A meeting of the local council took place subsequently in reference to the matter. Speeches were made, which the plaintiff sent home, and the sting of the libel complained of was a charge that the plaintiff had edited or cooked the speech before forwarding them. Counsel for plaintiff now said that he had disclosed all the documents in his possession. The others were at the Foreign Office. Their Lordships directed plaintiff to make affidavit to that effect.

The Russian Admiralty has ordered the *Admiral Nakhimov*, first-class ironclad cruiser, to be commissioned for immediate service to the Pacific on the opening of navigation in the Baltic. This will be the most powerful vessel Russia has yet sent to the Far East, and it is assumed that she will be a match for any of the foreign men-of-war to be found in those waters. The *Admiral Nakhimov* has only been completed during the winter, and is supposed to be an improved *Impetuous*. She is 3,100 tons long, 64 ft. beam, and draws 25 ft. water. With a displacement of 3,760 tons, her armoured belt is 12 in. thick, and her gun turrets 10 in. The engines are of 8,000 indicated-horse-power, and she steamed on her trials 17 knots. Specially

designed to ravage the commercial marine or colonial ports the despatch of such a vessel to the Pacific must be intended to give Russia a superiority that she confides in as a primary essential of her cruiser policy. Besides the *Admiral Nakhimov*, the Russian Government was despatching to the Pacific this year the new gunboat *Manjour* and the clipper *Kreuzer*.

## AMERICAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams from San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of our yesterday's issue:—

LONDON, May 3rd.  
It is reported that a serious outbreak has occurred at Monastir in Macedonia. The Servian and Greek portions of the population are said to have united to oppose the authority of Turkey.  
The *Daily News* correspondent at Rome telegraphs that he has the best authority for denying the report that Archbishop Walsh will resign.

QUERQUE, May 3rd.  
The jury in the case of the Salvation Army, indicted as a public nuisance, has returned a verdict of guilty.

CATANIA, May 3rd.  
Mount Etna is in a state of eruption, though the manifestations have not as yet become violent.

ROME, May 3rd.  
In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Crispi, Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that the English Government had twice offered to act as mediator in the differences between Italy and Abyssinia, and the Italian Government felt bound to accept the offer, it having received proofs of England's friendship. England has no interests opposed to ours, continued the Premier, and knows well that we shall never injure her, and that she may, under certain circumstances, aid her. Although the mediation mission undertaken by England did not succeed in accomplishing its object, still its services were useful in that it apprised King John of the pacific intentions of Italy.

Motions were afterward made demanding the recall of the troops at Massawa, but the Chamber, at Signor Crispi's request, postponed action upon them.

Signor Bovio, of the Extreme Left, in the course of an interpellation, advocated an Italian foreign policy in the line of an alliance of the Latin nations.

Premier Crispi in reply said the policy of the country ought to be directed toward a practical end. Italy had alliances in agreement with her interests, and she would remain faithful to them. Italy's present relations with France were excellent. The French Cabinet had proffered fresh proposals for a commercial treaty with Italy. In conclusion he said: "France knows perfectly well that neither Italy nor Germany will ever declare war upon her, but the rights of Italy must be recognized and respected." [Cheers.]

DUBLIN, May 3rd.  
The trial of William O'Brien, member of Parliament, for a speech made at Loughrea last April, was concluded to-day. O'Brien was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

On the second charge, that of holding a League meeting, O'Brien was acquitted. On the third charge, that he had incited people to hold a League meeting, his trial was begun, but was adjourned before any conclusion had been reached.

The meeting announced to be held to-morrow at Mitchellstown in connection with the trial of T. J. Condon, member of Parliament for East Tipperary, who has been arrested and charged with offences under the Crimes act, has been proclaimed.

PARIS, May 3rd.  
Mr. Homans, Paris agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, is authority for the statement that Chauncey M. Depew has \$70,000 insurance on his life: Pierre Lorillard, \$250,000; George M. Pullman, \$100,000.

TANGIER, May 3rd.  
Strobel, Secretary of the United States legation at Madrid, has arrived here in pursuance of orders from Washington to assist Consul Lewis in his negotiations with the Sultan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4th.  
The war flurry between Greece and Turkey has blown over. Explanations have been exchanged which have brought about a better state of feeling. Both powers have countermanded the recall of their Embassadors, which caused such a commotion in the East.

OTTAWA (Ont.), May 4th.  
Sir William Ritchie, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, came to the Senate this afternoon, empowered with the power as Deputy Governor-General, and assented to the act to ratify the Fisheries Treaty, which thus becomes a statute of the Dominion.

MONTREAL, May 4th.  
The great King Tye Ching Company of China, which is about establishing a branch here, has had \$50,000 worth of goods seized by the customs officers for undervaluation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4th.  
The Porte will dispatch troops to quell the disturbance at Monastir, Macedonia, where the Servians and Greeks have rebelled against Turkish authority.

PARIS, May 4th.  
The French and Spanish military authorities are strongly opposing negotiations between France and Spain for two new railways across the Pyrenees.

BERLIN, May 4th.  
Clear proofs have been received of the existence of French and Russian intrigues against Italy.

LONDON, May 4th.  
An explosion of gas occurred to-day in a tunnel in course of construction near Messina. Six workmen were killed and many more fatally injured. Several were rescued in a dying condition. At the time of the explosion 350 workmen were in the tunnel.

The death is announced of Charles Tilston Bright, one of the projectors of the first transatlantic cable.  
In the Commons to-day Mr. Smith, the Government leader, replying to a question by Lord Charles Beresford regarding the dangerous weakness of the army and navy, denied that either was inefficient. Still, an inquiry into their condition was desired, therefore a commission would be appointed, with Lord Hartington as president, to report upon the civil and professional administration of both services, and to the Treasury, and what changes would tend to promote economy and efficiency.

NEW YORK, May 4th.  
The American Jockey Club has taken steps for licensing jockeys and trainers on 6th, 7th, and 8th September. After that date no jockey will ride a race over the club track at Jerome Park, and no trainer can take or train on the grounds, without the necessary license.

LONDON, May 4th.  
Russia is beginning to be regarded with particular suspicion. The latest reports say that she now has three-quarters of her armed men on her western frontier. She has recently strengthened her navy, and during the last month has shown a change of activity in the way of military preparations. It is now noted that Russia has a better opportunity for raising than she has had for years. Germany is sorely troubled by the uncertainty of the Russian position. England is ill-prepared to meet the Russian policy, and divisions at home prevent harmonious action against will aggressive action on the part of



